CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 16 - The Church Is Forced To Compromise, AD 1073-1122

1. *Hildebrand Inspired by Cluny Ideas*
    a. *the highest ideal of his life was derived from Augustine's* City of God*: the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth; he believed that the divinely prepared and appointed agency for the realization of this ideal is the Church; furthermore believed that the head of the Church on earth is the pope as Christ's* vicar *- the pope is above all-- – above princes, kings, and emperors - everybody is subject to him; himself is answerable only to God*
    b. *he was unscrupulous in the use of means as he was determined to gain his end, even if he had to employ a wrong method in order to accomplish what he believed to be a good thing*
    c. *lived very simply and was a real ascetic*
2. *The Struggle for the Right of Investiture*
    a. *The church has freed itself from the state but the emperors would not let go of the power just yet*
    b. *if the pope did not have it exclusively, he could not hope to reform the Church, but on the other hand, if the emperor did not have it exclusively, he would run great risk of losing his throne*
3. *Henry IV Challenges Pope Gregory VII*
    a. *In 1075, Henry conferred investiture upon three bishops, in violation of the decree against lay investiture as he gained enough strength to defy Gregory after defeating the petty nobles*
    b. *By December, Gregory sent a fiery letter to Henry stating that the latter has been excommunicated, stripped of his royal power as the former rants about his power as vicar*
    c. *In response, the emperor called a council of bishops, met in Worms on the 24th of January, 1076 as the council declared that it no longer recognized Gregory as pope – "to banish the 'monk Hildebrand'"*
4. *The Pope Excommunicates the Emperor*
    a. *Gregory dethroned and finally stripped Henry of royal power*
5. *The Emperor Pretends Submission*
    a. *As the nobles conspire against Henry, the emperor was desperate and would do anything to regain support and confidence of his subjects*
    b. *He finally asked Gregory "I hereby promise to show henceforth fitting reverence and obedience to the apostolic office and to you, Pope Gregory."*
6. *The Emperor Sets Out for Italy*
    a. *Henry escaped with a small band (his wife and children, and some associates) in the winter. Gregory hearing that Henry is going to Italy with an army retreated to the castle of Canossa*
7. *The Emperor Waits*
    a. *As he entered into Canossa, Henry was allowed to enter the first and second gates but has to wait for three days to enter the last fortification outside in the winter with scant protection for his body (January 25-27, 1077)*
8. *The Pope and Emperor Meet*
    a. *In tears the emperor prostrated himself to the ground. He kissed the pope's foot and implored his forgiveness. Gregory granted Henry absolution, and lifted the ban of excommunication.*
9. *The Real Drama of Canossa*
    a. *Henry appeared as a penitent, Gregory did not know what to do that he kept Henry waiting*
    b. *Henry literally wrung absolution from Gregory, and therewith the restoration of his kingdom. By humbling himself before the pope, the emperor gained a great diplomatic victory over the German nobles. Emperor Henry had "stooped to conquer."*
10. *The Struggle Continues*
    a. *1077 Henry was deposed by Rudolph as king and confusion between Germany and Italy ensued; 1080 Gregory again put Henry under the ban which did a little effect on Henry's reputation; 1085 Hildebrand died retreating to Salerno with the help of the Normans*
11. *The Concordat of Worms*
    a. *The struggle about investiture continued for some thirty-five years after Gregory's death. In 1122 an agreement known as the Concordat of Worms was drawn with the terms of this Concordat the popes from this time on, were to invest the bishops with the symbols of their spiritual office, and the emperors were to bestow upon them their feudal estates by a touch with the scepter.*
    b. *Also known as* ***Pactum Calixtinum*** *by papal historians, was an agreement between Pope Calixtus II and Holy Roman Emperor Henry V on September 23, 1122 near the city of Worms*